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T H U R S D A Y, AUGUST 22, 1776.

[NUMB. XIII.]

BOSTON: PRINTED BY JOHN GILL, IN QUEEN-STREET.

The SPEECH of Gov. JOHNSTON, in the House of Commons, on Thursday the 26th of October 1775.

THE Speech of the honorable Baronet who spoke last (Sir Adam Ferguson) is very much like that we have just heard from the throne, full of assumed facts, and general undisputed axioms, which the people in America are as ready to close with as their adversaries on this side. As for instance, the Hon. Gentleman says, "the Americans had some reasons for their conduct in the first of those disputes." But now they have refused their just proportion of taxes, by rejecting Lord North's conciliatory proposition of last year, and striking the constitutional authority of parliament, he is ready to devote them to destruction. Who does not see, that the whole question, even according to this Hon. Gentleman, turns upon just proportion, and constitutional authority? Now I deny, that the people of America have ever refused to contribute their just proportion, when called upon in a constitutional way, and those who assert the contrary, ought to prove it. If the Hon. Gentleman vindicates the severity of his conduct against his fellow-subjects in America, for rejecting the proposition of last year which the noble Lord introduced about the middle of the session, I think he rests on as feeble a ground, as any man ever stood on. How does he vindicate the severities in which he concurred, before it could be known whether the subjects in America would accede to this marvellous indulgence or not? His mind must have been strangely biased to the noble Lord, if this could turn the scale of his reason. I really thought this foolish piece of paper had been so universally condemned, that I should never again have heard any arguments founded on so flimsy a foundation. The purpose was merely to amuse the people on this side the Atlantic, and to divide the people on that. Having failed in its effect, I understood from many friends of Government, that every rational argument in support of the proposition had been reprobated; for what, indeed, can be more truly ridiculous, than in a dispute concerning the power of taxation, seriously to say to a sensible people, we admit there are many unanswerable reasons why this Assembly are unfit to impose taxes upon you, and therefore, if you will only tax yourselves to our satisfaction, we will forbear the exercise of a right, to which we declare by the proposition we are incompetent; but some men will say the Parliament can judge sufficiently well of the gross sum, though unfit and incapable of determining on the manner in which it is to be raised. Who that is accustomed to reason accurately, does not perceive that the estimate of supply must be regulated from a thorough knowledge of the ways and means, and that they are united in common sense, as well as by the English constitution, to reside in the same persons. But the Hon. Baronet forgets that the main argument which drew the concession of the conciliatory proposition turns on this: The Americans have no representatives in the British Parliament; they have not the security of other subjects residing in Britain, who may not be repressed, namely, that the members in taxing them, must tax themselves; on the contrary, it is the interest of every member to lay as much as possible on America to ease himself. This was the consideration which drew iron tears from Plutarch's Cheek, and has effected so many members not remarkably tender towards the feeling of their fellow creatures. But let us consider if this irresistible objection, as it has been called by one of the friends of administration, against taxing America by the British Parliament, does not equally apply, when we approve of the sum offered, and tax them in the lump, as when we tax them in detail. (2)

However, Sir, absurd as this appears, it is not my capital objection to that mode of raising money, nor is it the objection of the Americans; they maintain the power of giving and granting their own money by their own free and voluntary consent, is the only security they can obtain for the just administration of Government, as so great a distance from the seat of empire. That it is the main spring in their several establishments, upon which the meeting and power of their several Assemblies depend, from whence the singular prosperity of the British Colonies, above all others on the face of the earth have flowed. They admit you have the power of limiting the means, by which you may acquire property, but they deny you the power of disposing of this property, after it is so acquired. Thus in his Majesty's speech, the same general undirected axioms prevail; "to be a subject of Great-Britain, with all its consequences, is to be the free member of any civil state in the known world." All America, with one voice, agree in this truth, their writings and their actions proclaim their belief; but they maintain, as I assert in their behalf, that one of the un-

liable consequences of that situation, is the giving and granting of aids for the support of government, according to the exigency that shall appear to their own understanding. And that to tax them in an assembly where they have no representatives, and by men who have no interest in the subsidy they impose is contrary to the spirit of the British constitution, and in its consequences, must deprive them of all the essential rights of a British subject. Another essential right of a British subject is trial by jury; has not this been abrogated in many cases by the late acts of Parliament, and totally destroyed in all civil causes in the extensive province of Quebec? The writ of *habeas corpus*, is another essential right of a British subject; has not this also been done away? I forbear to enumerate the other oppressive proceedings, contrary to the whole tenor of our government, dissolving of charters without evidence, trial, or forfeiture; laws to deny the natural gifts of the elements, confounding the innocent with the guilty, because, when once the three great pillars of the British constitution are removed, taxing without representatives, trial without jury, imprisonment without relief by *habeas corpus*, the whole must necessarily fall into confusion, and the rest is not worth contending for. The people in America wisely foresee the suppression of all their rights, in the train of these iniquitous innovations. They perceive, that every thing which is dear to a freeman is at stake, and they are willing, as becomes the children of their ancestors, to put all to the risk, and sacrifice their lives and fortunes, rather than give up the liberty of a subject of Great-Britain with all its consequences. The Hon. Baronet has concluded his speech with another reason for inducing us to join in the coercive measure proposed by the address, which is still more extraordinary, saying, "Whether we succeed or not may be uncertain; but if we fail, we shall even then be no worse than we were." These are the very words of the noble Lord on the Treasury Bench last year. I am persuaded the worthy Baronet has words of his own so much at will, that he borrows from no man; but I am surprised that he can sanctify such opinions by his voice. If America is forced to invite foreign powers to share in her commerce; if she is drove to the necessity of following the example of Holland and Switzerland; if our armies are destroyed, our fleets wrecked, our treasures wasted, our reputation for justice and humanity lost, our senators corrupted by the emoluments which must fall to individuals, in the prosecution of so expensive a war, and four shilling land-tax entailed on us forever, will the Honourable Gentleman say we are only where we were? What objects can call the attention of the House in a stronger degree than those I have enumerated? And yet they are all involved in the question now before you, if you reject the amendment proposed. I say, it is unfair in administration, and an affront to every individual member of the House to call upon them without any information laid on your table, without evidence brought to your bar, destitute of every material by which a rational creature can resolve, to require he should give his unlimited sanction to measures of such moment, on the very first day perhaps of his arrival in town. The reason is obvious to me. The Minister clearly perceives if men were acquainted with the real state of things in America, if they had time to acquire information, to reason and reflect, that all men of generous feelings would leave him, and even his most desperate followers might be shaken: Men are to be drags to this black business hood-winked; they are to be drawn in by degrees, till they cannot retreat. On the one hand a dutiful address to his Majesty, full of those general assurances of loyalty and respect becoming subjects to the first magistrate, is offered to your determination; on the other, a hasty approbation of measures, you have had no time to consider, from men you have every reason to suspect, lies before you. Is there a man who feels the dignity of his situation, that can hesitate upon his choice of such an alternative?

I shall now expose to the House the false facts which are assumed in his Majesty's speech, as composed by the Minister. First the Minister tells you he has called you early together. This I deny. The commencement of open hostilities was in April, the battle of Bunker's hill in June, and the petition from the Congress in July; they severally arrived in England within five or six weeks after the events. Now I maintain, as a Member of Parliament, entrusted with a voice in the supreme authority of the empire, that I am called late to deliberate in the national council on such great events. The next notorious untruth is, that the Americans are collecting a naval force. The third assertion, that the Americans meant only to amuse by vague expressions of attachment to the parent state, is equally injurious to their honour and to truth. This can only be inferred as an excuse for the

bad conduct of administration, and their ill success. The Americans told you in language the most direct and simple, again and again repeated, that they would resist to the last appeal those arbitrary innovations; but you effected not to believe them; nevertheless, I maintain the armaments were calculated to resist men in arms, and the insufficiency arose from a total ignorance of the force, character, and dispositions of the people in America, as well as a misapprehension upon the effect that several restraining bills passed last session would produce; in short from a perfect ignorance of the operations of cruelty and oppression on high minded men, acting under the spirit of freedom. All their knowledge, seems to have been drawn from one source, that of Gov. Hutchinson. The civil war now raging in America seems, step by step to have been carried on by his advice. Whoever reads his letter published in America, sees every measure pursued by administration to have been antecedently pointed out by this gentleman in his confidential correspondence, until his sentiments seem dictated at last more by revenge and disappointment than any other principle. What confidence should be placed in the advice of a man who has declared in the cool moments of committing his reflections to paper, that every Machiavelian policy is now to be vindicated towards the people of America? I am here supposing the letters in my hand to be genuine, and there is little reason to doubt their authenticity, as they remain uncontradicted. It matters not to me, as a judge, how they were procured. The only question respecting my opinion on the conduct of Mr. Hutchinson at present is, are the letters genuine or not? For in this I always differed from the Lords of the Council, who determined on the complaint of the province of New-England, against Governor Hutchinson on the former letters they discovered. The Lord of the Council laid the whole stress on the manner in which the letters had been obtained. No man could admire the abilities of the advocate more than I did on that occasion; it was his business to inflame the passions, to cover the turpitude of Governor Hutchinson's conduct, under crimes of a greater dye; but it was shameful in the judges to be led away by this unworthy discrimination to necessary to that character, to mingle the manner of obtaining the letters with the fact they were brought to prove. I shall suppose the letters had been obtained as infamously as the Essay on Woman, and more infamously it is impossible; yet my judgment on the conduct of a Governor writing to men in high authority, on the political affairs of his province, and concluding as his advice, that the liberty of British subjects must be abridged, would not have been altered from that circumstance. And here I must avow my sentiments as freely as Governor Hutchinson has communicated his; that any officer in government, much less the supreme magistrate, entrusted with the preservation of the rights of every individual in his province, who could entertain such sentiments is unfit to be employed in any office, civil or military, after a fact of so heinous a nature against the constitution being fully proved. I am confident our ancestors, instead of giving such a man an enormous pension, would have inflicted the punishment he deserved, which I think should have been an address to the crown, that he might secure more have been employed in the service of the public.

I know there are many men high in favour, who are for abridging the liberties of the people in the Colonies. My system, on the contrary, is for preserving them sacred and inviolate, according to their several ancient institutions, the variety of which forms the harmony and beauty of the whole. There is no middle institution, as in this country, to balance between the people and the crown; the assemblies are their only barrier; they are, therefore, the favourite institution of the people; to them they look for protection against the exactions, oppressions, and extortions of governors, and are, on that account cautious and jealous any infringement that shall diminish their power. The honourable Gentleman (Gov. Littleton) who seconded this address, has been long employed as his Majesty's Representative in the Colonies, first in Carolina, and lately in Jamaica. Every thing he offers to this House must derive great weight from these circumstances; his abilities are undisputed. I have not the honour of knowing him, but I have heard his talents universally acknowledged. Having been on the spot in some places, it must give him many additional advantages, for I maintain it is impossible for any man who has not seen with his own eyes, and heard with his own ears, to know equally well the manners, customs, dispositions, and other circumstances necessary to form a true judgment on the present contest with the Colonies. But it is also necessary to know some leading circumstances respecting the person who offers his information and advice, before we hastily concur in his opinion.

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The Honourable Gentleman says, "it may appear strange that he, who has grown grey, in the service of America, should now appear among the first to propose those coercive measures, which by some are termed cruel and harsh;" but this he excuses from his humanity. I say, it may appear strange to some, who are not acquainted with the history of that gentleman's administration so well as I, that he should take this forward part. But here I promise that I do not enter into the merit of the dispute which that gentleman had with the Assembly of Jamaica, because it is beyond my present argument. All I assert is, that he had an unfortunate dispute with that body, which lasted two years; that, during this period, they could do no business with him, or raise any money; that he dissolved the Assembly more than once, and still a great majority were found against his measures; that he was at last recalled, and a successor appointed, who cancelled his proceedings, upon one of the most unjust representations that ever attended any man on leaving his government. I am, therefore, not surprized, that the Honourable Gentleman should be inimical to American Assemblies, or that he should be ready to join with those who have found out a shorter way of governing them than by the general sense of the people, seeing they are so troublesome on many occasions, to the repose of a Governor.

[To be continued.] pa. 995.

NEW-YORK, August 12.

The Lord Hyde Packet, Capt. Goddard, arrived at Staten Island a few days ago from Falmouth, in 3 Weeks, and by two Gentlemen Passengers who were permitted to come from the Island, who were favoured with some English Prints, from which we have taken the following Articles, viz.

His Majesty's most gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday May 23d, 1776.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,
THE Conclusion of public Business and the advanced Season of the Year make it proper for me to give you some Recount, but I cannot put an end to this Session, without assuring that the fresh Instances of your Attachment to me, and your steady Attention and Adherence to the true interest of your Country, which you have shewn in the whole Course of your important Deliberations, afford me the highest Satisfaction.

No Alteration has happened in the State of forcing Affairs since your Meeting, and it is with Pleasure I inform you, that the Assurances which I have received of the dispositions of the several Powers in Europe, promise a Continuance of the general Tranquillity.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
It was with real Regret and Concern, that I found my self under the Necessity of asking my faithful Commons any extraordinary Supplies: I think you for the Readiness and Dispatch with which they have been granted, and they are the more acceptable to me, as you have shewn in the Manner of raising them, an equal Regard to the exigencies of the Service, and the Ease of my People, and you may be assured the Confidence you repose in me, shall be used with proper Frugality, and applied only to the Purposes for which it was intended.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
We are engaged, in a great national Cause, the Prosecution of which must inevitably be attended with many Difficulties, and much expence; but when we consider that the essential Rights, and interests of the whole Empire are deeply concerned in the Issue of it, and can have no Safety or Security but in that constitutional Subordination for which we are contending, I am convinced that you will not think, any price too high for the Preservation of such Objects.

I will still entertain a Hope that my rebellious Subjects may be awakened by a Sense of their Duty, they will justify me in bringing about the favourite Wish of my Heart, the Restoration of Harmony and the Re-establishment of Order and Happiness, in every Part of my Dominions; but if a due Submission should not be obtained, from such Motives, and such Dispositions on their Part, I trust I shall be able, under the Blessing of Providence, to execute it by a full exertion of the great Force with which you have entrusted me.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's Command said, it is his Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday, the first Day of August next.

Paris May 10. If we may credit the letters from Spain, a Rupture between that Court and Portugal seems inevitable.

May 12. This Day his most Christian Majesty declared the Marquis de Nalles his Ambassador to his Britannic Majesty, in the Room of the Count de Guines, by the Title of Duke of Guines.

L O N D O N,

May 21. Yesterday Thomas Daw, Esq; was appointed Secretary to Lord George Germain in the Room of John Pownall, Esq; who has resigned.

May 22. The Brig Minerva, Capt. Winning, after a Passage of five Weeks from Salem in New-Jersey, is arrived at Londonderry, where she has been seized by the Custom House Officers in Consequence of the restraining Act (She had 320 Horseheads of Flax Seed on board; all the Papers which the Officers could find they seized also. A Letter from Ireland to a Gentleman in Liverpool, mentions, that a Vessel arrived at Newry the first of May, in 2 Days from New York.

Yesterday there was a grand Meeting of all the foreign Ministers, at the Hotel in St. James's-Street, on Account of some Advice from Portugal.

Advice is said to be received of a total Change in the French Ministry, and those who are now to take the Lead have not the same pacific Sentiments as their Predecessors.

Yesterday a Gentleman of Distinction was sent off express for Madrid.

May 27. Yesterday a full Board of Admiralty was held, at the breaking up of which 22 Men of War of the Line were ordered to be put into Commission.

The Change in the French Ministry has alarmed A. L. L. exceedingly; the Comptroller General of the Finances, Torgant, was a warm Friend to Peace and domestic Improvement, and would not listen to the Spanish Faction; but the new Arrangement is of a very different Completion.

Yesterday in Conference, as it is imagined, of the above alarming Intelligence, the different Stocks fell two per Cent.

Another Admiral, we hear, will shortly make his Appearance at Spithead.

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon.

By the great Preparations here it seems we are at the Eve of a War, however the Portuguese have taken Care to fill their Granaries with Corn sufficient for two or three Years, which has been brought to Portugal by American Vessels, in Return for which they received Fire Arms, Gun Powder, &c. and what they now buy is shipped for their good Friends the French, who, it is said, are rather in want, but they make them pay an exorbitant Price for it. Fifteen Sail of American Vessels are now in the Tagus, and will soon proceed on their Return home; they are likewise nine Sail of Men of War almost ready for Sea, exclusive of Frigates and smaller Vessels.

It is said that the Lords of the Admiralty have issued an Order for the raising 6000 more Marines.

The 20th of May arrived at Spithead, 3 Vessels of 600 Tons each, with Stalls, &c. for the Reception of Horses, sent to America with the Fleet; and the second Division of the Hessian Troops were under Sail at Stadt the 14th Instant.

TOWNE-HILL, 22d May, 1776.

Mr. ——— compliments to Mr. ———, may rely on it that the French Ministry is changed, the pacific men are turned out, and the spirited men, friends to America, to come in, viz. Duke Choiseul, &c. &c. therefore, French War, or Submission to America, inevitable. — The stocks from the battle of Lexington to this day, have fallen upwards of 6 per cent. a loss on the national debt of at least seven millions. These things should be publicly made known. At Saracens Head Inn, Friday Street.

B O S T O N, August 22.

Last Wednesday se'night the degrees were, by a general Diploma, conferred on the Candidates; of which the following is an exemplification, viz.

SENATUS Academicus Cantabrigiensis in Nova-Anglia, omnibus in Christo fidelibus ad quos literae praesentes pervenerint, salutem.

Sciatis quod Nos (conscientibus Honorandis admodum ac Reverendis Academicis Inspectoribus) per praesentes admittimus Dominos.

Benjamin Bourne
Jonathan Maynard
Edvardum Pulling.

Johannem Bishop	Jacobum Mann
Johannem Bullard	Phinium Merrick
Johannem Child	Georgium Morey
Josuaam Coit	Johannem Prince
Judam Damon	Johannem Remington
Davidem Daniels	Ezram Repley
Aaronem Dexter	Johannem Rogers
Ephraim Drury	Samuelem Sewall
Josephum Emerson	Gulielmum Stearns
Ebenezer Fowle	Benjamin Stone
Christophorum Gore	Georgium Thatcher
Ephraim Hall	Dean Tyler
Timotheum Harrington	Royall Tyler
Johannem Haven	Benjamin Allen Upham
Gulielmum Heath	Jacobum Warren
Ezekielem Henley	Ebenezer Wight
Aaronem Hill	Jonathan Willard
Isaacum Hurd	Johannem Williams
Samuelem Lee	Samuelem Winflow
Thomam Leverett	Petrum Woodward
Johannem Leverett	Samuelem Woodward.
Jacobum Lovel	

Antedixit Academicis Alumnos, ad Gradum Primum in Artibus.
Dominos etiam

Samuelem Prentice	Tilly Merrick
Nath. Walker Appleton	Theodorum Parsons
Josuaam Armsby	Oliverum Peabody
Mosem Barnard	Eliphalet Pearson
Jeremiam Barnard	Ebenezer Rockwood
Stephanum Crosby	Manasseh Smith
Josuaam Eaton	Carolus Stearns
Samuelem Fales	Jacobum Trecothick
Thomam Farrington	Solomon Willard.
Samuelem Henshaw	

Ad Secundum Cradum in Artibus, dantes et concedentes in annis insignia, jura et privilegia, dignitates ac honores ad Gradus suos spectantia.

In cujus rei testimonium Literis hifce, communi Universitatis Sigillo munitis, Chirographa apposuimus Die decimo quarto Augusti, Anno Domini, 1776.

Signed,
SAMUEL LANGDON, S. T. D. Praeses.
Nathaniel Appleton, S. T. D.
Johannem Winthrop, Math. & Phil. P. } Socii.
Andreas Eliot, S. T. D.
Samuel Cooper, S. T. D.

Friday last a fine Prize Brig from St. Augustine for Bristol, laden with dry'd Skins and Indigo, was sent into this Port by the Privateers commanded by Captains Skimmer and Tucker, (4)

Extraits from an Act to prevent the Continuance of the SMALL POX in Boston. (5)

And be it further enacted, That no person not having had the Small-Pox shall enter the town of Boston, until the said fiftenth day of July, until that town shall be publicly declared by the selectmen thereof, to be free from infection, as that all persons may safely pass and repass, on the penalty of forty pounds, one moiety to the use of the informer, and the other moiety to the use of the poor of said town. And all masters and mistresses of families, that shall receive any person or persons, being strangers, into their houses, shall within three days after give information thereof, in writing, to the selectmen of said town, on the like penalty of forty pounds, to be applied as aforesaid. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no person or persons shall be inoculated at any other time or place, than is permitted and allowed by this act, and by one other act of the General Assembly, past at this present session, intituled, "An act empowering the justices of the court of General Sessions of the Peace of the several counties within this colony, to permit one or more inoculating hospitals to be erected in each of the said counties, on the penalty of fifty pounds to be applied as aforesaid; and if any physician, or other person, shall inoculate himself or any person after the said fiftenth day of July, or shall allow any person or persons who have been inoculated, or who otherwise voluntarily taken said distemper, said physician or other person shall pay a fine of one hundred pounds, to be applied as aforesaid: All the aforesaid penalties to be sued for and recovered by an action of debt in any law court of Common Pleas, or by information, presentment or indictment, in any Court of General Sessions of the Peace, or in any Superior Court of Judicature, to be holden within the county where such offence shall be committed. And if the party so offending, be unable or refuses to pay such fine, then to be punished by whipping, not exceeding thirty stripes, or by imprisonment not exceeding the term of six months, at the discretion of the court wherein such offender shall be convicted.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the selectmen of the said town of Boston, be, and they are hereby directed, from and after the third day of August next, to remove every person who shall be visited with the small-pox within the said town, unto some place where they will not endanger the inhabitants thereof and others, unless such persons, who in the judgment of the said selectmen cannot be removed as aforesaid, without greatly endangering their lives. *And the Act*

THE Act from whence the foregoing Extraits were taken, has been printed in the several News-Papers, and the Public are assured, that the Selectmen in Faithfulness to the Trust reposed in them by the General Assembly and their Constituents, will use their best Endeavours for the carrying said Act into Execution in all its Parts; and as it is greatly for the Interest of this Town, that it should be cleared of the present Infection as soon as possible, the Inhabitants will doubtless think it their Duty to give Information to proper Authority of any Breaches of said Act which may have come to their Knowledge, that all Offenders may be prosecuted for the Penalties incurred, and others thereby deterred from such unlawful and injurious Practices. It is hoped that the Inhabitants are proceeding agreeable to a former Recommendation to smoke, air and clean their Houses and Goods, which have been infected with the Small-Pox; and it is with Pleasure that the Public are now informed that by a Return made by the several Physicians, there are not more than 75 Persons now under that Distemper in this Town. By Order of the Selectmen, WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

Boston, August 22, 1776.

Council Chamber, Watertown, August 22d, 1776.
ORDERED, That the several Committees appointed by a Resolve of the Great and General Court of June 25th, 1776, to enlist 5000 of the Militia in their respective Counties, for the reinforcement of the Continental Army in Canada and New-York (who forthwith make returns to the Council, of the Number of Men enlisted in each County, and what Companies have actually marched to each of those Departments) with the Number of Men there is in each Company, and when they marched, and in general of all their Proceedings relative to the said Enlistment; And that the Committees appointed by a Resolve of July 20th 1776, to raise two other Regiments for the Northern or Canadian Department, do forthwith make the like Returns, and that the foregoing Orders be Published in the Boston and Watertown News-Papers.

By Order of a major Part of the Council, JOHN AVERY, Dep. Secy.

TO BE SOLD BY
Martin Brimmer,

at STORE No. 25, on Long Wharf, Fayal, Lisbon and Malaga Wine, West-India and New-England Rum, Brandy, Philadelphia Flour, Holland's Gin, Chocolate warranted good, sewing Silk by the pound. Also a few Barrels of Sweet Oyl, Cinnamon, Cloves.

TO BE SOLD BY
Jerathmeel Pierce,

Leather-Dresser, near the North-Ridge in SALEM, A small Parcel of BEAVER; Also, a Quantity of RACCOON SKINS, cheap for Cash.

TO BE SOLD
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY the 23th Instant,
On the Wharf of the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Esq;
A Parcel of Raw Deer-Skins, with some half Dress'd.—The Sale to begin at ELEVEN o'Clock.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.

Extract of a letter from Elizabeth-Town Point, dated August 7, 1776.

"I was ordered by Col. Chevalier to wait on two Gentlemen, Messrs. Maddison and Johnson, one of whom is a clergyman, and both natives of Augusta county, in Virginia, who arrived in the Lord Hyde packet from Falmouth, at Staten-Island, the 20th of July, and have brought papers from London to the 23d of May, which are now here and kept for the use of General Washington, who, it is said, will be in town to-morrow. A copy of the King of England's Speech is enclosed. The above-mentioned Gentlemen left the Island this morning, with Lord Howe's approbation: they inform, that Lord Cornwallis and General Clinton, with all the troops arrived there on Thursday last, from Carolina, as a reinforcement preparatory to the attack on New-York, which these Gentlemen say, would in their opinion, be made in less than a week, without waiting for the remainder of the foreigners who were hourly looked for, having sailed three days before this ship. That the troops now on the Island amount to about twelve thousand, and those expected will make the enemy twenty thousand strong.

The current opinion of the British Generals is, that they will find no difficulty in taking possession of New-York, but are much afraid that the rebels (as they call them) will destroy it, as they speak in most contemptuously of looking upon us as an undisciplined rabble; and they are confident of effecting a junction with Burgoyne from Canada, and thereby facilitate the subjugation of this country. The Gentlemen add, that the enemy much distressed for want of fresh provisions."

Lat Wednesday was launched the third Continental brig built here, called the WASHINGTON. (2)

A gentleman just arrived from Ticonderoga, informs us, that General Burgoyne has endeavored to persuade some tribes of the Canadian Indians to join the British army; but they absolutely refused, and are determined not to take any part in the present unhappy dispute; that should a reconciliation between Great-Britain and America take place at any future period, they were certain of being the greatest sufferers.

NEW-YORK, August 12.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated August 10.

"We have this Day an account of a Jamaica Guinea Ship, with 7 Hhdns of sugar, 8 or 9 of rum, and 7000 dollars, being taken by a privateer from Maryland and is safe arrived in port, also a New-England brig from Martinico. (2)

We have it for certain, that the look out boats in Chesapeake have returned, with an account, that Lord Dunmore and all his motley crew, were entirely gone off, as they saw them out of the capes. (3)

We had yesterday 4000 men in this city, on their way for the camp, and cannot get left, as fresh ones are continually arriving. (4)

We hear from Ticonderoga, that on the 23th of July immediately after divine worship, the Declaration of Independence was read by Col. St. Clair, and having said, "God save the free independent States of America!" the army manifested their joy with three cheers. It was remarkably pleasing to see the spirits of the soldiery so raised after all their calamities, the language of every man's countenance was, now we are a people! we have a name among the States of this world. (4)

On Monday last, about 60 vessels, (some say upwards of 90) came in from sea, and anchored at Staten-Island. Some suppose them to be Lord Dunmore's fleet from Virginia, but 'tis most probable they are the fleet expected from England. (5)

An attack from the piratical fleet and murderous army from Great-Britain is hourly expected here.

Tuesday evening last by express we were informed that the Phoenix and Rose were on their way down the river, about five miles above Fort Washington: Seven gallies well manned, are gone to meet them. We hope our next will give a more full and satisfactory account of those sturdy robbers. (5) They came down safe.

We hear from Elizabeth-Town, that on a late Alarm there, when an immediate Attack was expected, and every Man capable of bearing Arms, was summoned to defend it, there were three or four young Men, Brothers, were going out from one House, when an elderly Lady, Mother or Grandmother to the young Men, who, without betraying the least Signs of Timidity, had, with a resolute Calmness, encouraged and assisted them to form, when they were ready to go, and just setting out, addressed them thus: "My Children, I have a few Words to say to you; you are going out in a just Cause, to fight for the Rights and Liberties of your Country: you have my Blessings and Prayers, that God will protect and assist you—But if you fall—his Will be done. Let me beg of you, my Children, that if you fall, it may be like Men; and that your Wounds may not be in your back parts."

HARTFORD, August 19. (9)

A French gentleman, and an American, late a member of the continental Congress, are safe arrived in France. The whole standing Militia of this State, west of the river Connecticut, with two regiments on the east side of said river have marched to join the Grand American army at New-York: they consist, on the most moderate computation, of at least ten thousand men. (9)

NEW-BURY-PORT, August 16.

Yesterday Capt. Wingate Newman, arrived here in the Privateer, named the Hancock, from Philadelphia, the brought in as a prize, (which is now safely anchored before this town) the ship Nancy from Antigua, Capt. Keys, bound to London, having on board about 400 hogheads of sugar, 90 of rum, and a few casks Madeira wine. Three or four gentlemen passengers, and a lady came in the above ship.—He likewise brought in with him the ship Industry, Capt. William Hazen, bound to St. John's in Nova-Scotia, in ballast. (2)

A few days before taking the above ship, Capt. Newman had a smart engagement with a fleet of war, of much superior force, for three glasses, but night coming on they parted, both having received much damage, but on board Capt. Newman no lives lost, nor none much hurt. (2)

A Lie! & see speech, pa. 992. & see index, under Troops British. & see index, under Army of the United Colonies. (1) see index, under Canada. (2) see index, under Naval Affairs. & see list of Grievances, pa. 974. (3) see index, under Virginia, transactions, there, &c. (4) see pa. 971. (5) see indexes, under men of war.

BOSTON, August 22.

Monday last arrived at Portsmouth, a Vessel from Holland, laden with Dry Goods, Druggs, Spices, &c. &c.

The Hon. SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq; one of the Delegates for this State, and Col. WM. TUDOR, set off from Philadelphia for this City the 12th Instant.

By an Express from Ticonderoga arrived at New-York, we are informed, that Gen. Burgoyne had retreated from all his posts in Canada, except St. John's where he had left a body of his men. The precipitate retreat is said to be occasioned by the arrival of a large fleet, supposed to be French, in the River St. Lawrence. Our fleet on the Lakes, consisting of sloops, a schooner, gondolas and boats, are in good order, and make a respectable appearance. (2) The army was sickly some time ago, but recover fast, and are in good spirits.

The Grand CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, have been pleased to make the following Promotions in the ARMY.

Brigadiers HEATH, SPENCER, SULLIVAN, GREEN, Major-Generals. (9)

Colonel REED, of New-Hampshire, NIXON, of Sudbury, M. Bay, St. CLAIR, Pennsylvania, McDUGALL, New-York, CLINTON, New-York, PARSONS, Connecticut. Brigadier-Generals. (9)

Last Week the Warren Privateer of Dartmouth carried in there a ship from the West-Indies for Newfoundland, laden with sugar, and molasses. (2)

The Jurors, Parties, and all others, who may be concerned in the Business of the Superior Court by Law appointed to be held at Braintree for the County of Suffolk on Tuesday next, are desired to take Notice that the said Court will be adjourned, by Reason of the Sickness of one of the Justices, to the second Tuesday of September next, then to meet at Braintree aforesaid, and to conform themselves accordingly.

And all Persons who may be concerned in the Business of the Superior Court next to be holden at Cambridge for the County of Middlesex, are hereby Notified that the Time by Law appointed for holding the said Court is the last Tuesday of October annually, and not the fourth Tuesday, as is set down in Stern's Almanack for this Year.

The Friends of Liberty who met at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in King-Street, on the anniversary of the ever memorable 14th of August 1765, an account of which was given in our last, were honored with the company of the Generals WARD, WARREN and LINCOLN, the Officers of the Army and the gentlemen from the neighbouring States, then in town, who were previously invited; the following TOASTS were drank on the occasion, viz.

1. The United States of America. (11)
2. The Congress. (8)
3. General Washington. (12)
4. General Ward, with the other worthy Generals, Officers and Soldiers, in the Army of the United States.
5. The American Navy. (2)
6. The Great and General Court of the State of Massachusetts-Bay.
7. Generals Hancock, Warren and Lincoln, with the Militia of this Government.
8. The true Friends of Liberty and the Rights of Mankind throughout the World.
9. Honor to the memory of the late General WARREN, and those worthies who have bled in the defence of America. (13)
10. May the independent spirit and virtue of Lord Effingham and Capt. Wilcox, be perpetually contrasted with the ignominious conduct of every mercenary who has accepted an employ to injure the Americans. X
11. May the petty princes of Germany, who aided the royal tyrant of Britain, by an ignominious loan of their sword, be like him, covered with perpetual confusion and infamy. (16)
12. May grateful America forever record the benevolent efforts of those few Patriots in Britain and Ireland, who have dared to oppose the tyranny of that State.
13. May the town of BOSTON speedily recover from the deplorable effects of tyranny, and be blessed with peace, plenty, and a flourishing trade. (18)
14. May the opposition to British tyranny, first made on the memorable 14th of August 1765, quickly terminate in the uninterrupted FREEDOM, INDEPENDENCE and GLORY of these rising States.

By the Ticonderoga Post we have the following, viz. CHAMBLEE, August 7, 1776. Paris, St. Jerome—C. S. Paris.

HIS Excellency General Carlton orders the commanding officers of corps to take especial care every one under their command be informed that letters or messages from rebels, traitors in arms against their king, rioters, disturbers of the peace, plunderers, robbers, assassins or murderers, are on no account to be admitted; that should emissaries from such lawless persons again presume to approach the army, whether under the name of flag of truce, or ambassadors, except when they come to implore the king's mercy, their persons shall be immediately seized and committed to close confinement, in order to be proceeded against as the Law directs; their letters from whomsoever, even the commander in chief, are to be delivered to the provost martial, that unread, unopened, they may be burned by the common hangman.—At the same time, the commander in chief expects that neither the assassination of Brigadier Gen. Gordon, nor the late atrocious breach of faith in refusing not to return the troops and Canadian taken at St. John's, in exchange for those rebels who fell into the hands of Savages at the Cedars, purchased from, at a great price, and

refused to their country, on these express conditions, be imputed to the provincialists large, but to a few wicked and designing men, who first deserted them step by step, and then the criminals murmur to the brink of ruin, afterwards usurped authority over them, established a despotic tyranny not to be borne, and now maliciously and possibly endeavoring to promote the spilling the blood of our unhappy countrymen of this Continent, in hopes of covering their own guilt, or confirming their tyranny, by the general destruction of their country: Let their crimes punish these faithless bloody men, who assert that black is white, or white is black. (8) See report to the Congress.

It belongs to Britons to distinguish themselves not less for their humanity than their valor, it belongs to the king's troops to save the blood of his deluded subjects, whose greatest fault perhaps has having been deceived by such men in their own destraction; it belongs to the crown, it is the duty of all faithful servants of the crown, to refuse from oppression and refuse to liberty the once happy, free and loyal people of this Continent. Hark! Hark! X

All prisoners from the rebellious provinces that chuse to return home, are to hold themselves in readiness to embark at a short notice. The commissary Mr. Murray shall visit the transports destined for them, and see that wholesome provisions necessary clothing, with all possible convenience for their passage, be prepared for these unfortunate men. They are to look on their respective provinces as their prison, and there to remain until further enlarged or summoned to appear before the commander in chief of this province, or any other commander in chief for his Majesty, for the time being, which summons shall be obeyed. (4)

General Howe will regulate the place of their landing. Ticonderoga, Aug. 12. The above is General Carlton's orders at Chamblee, which was sent us by Major Sigelow, who went with a flag, and was detained twenty four days. The above Brigadier General Gordon was killed within about 60 Rods of the enemy's encampment. (1)

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last, Twelve Whites. Two Blacks.

To-Morrow, at One o'Clock, will be Sold by Publick Vendue, at the Bunch of Grapes, in the Street formerly known by the Name of King Street;

The Prize Ship Zachariah Bailey, with all her Appurtenances, burthen about three hundred tons, a fast sailing Ship, very suitable for a Privateer, and peirced for 16 Guns.—Inventory of her Stores may be seen two Days before the sale, at Store No. 1, on Tiltson's Wharf.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer. On TUESDAY, the 10th of September next, at Ten in the Morning, will be Sold by publick Vendue on HANCOCK'S Wharf.

400 Bales of excellent Cotton, 200 Hbds. of Sugar, thirty ditto of Coffee, and a variety of other Articles, too tedious to mention.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer. Boston August 22d. 1776.

WANTED. THE Dictionary or Arts and Sciences. Any Person having the same to dispose of, (whether new or second Hand) may have a good Price for the same, if the Printer hereof.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any demands on the Estate of ERENEZER SWAN, late of Boston, Tailor, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to JONATHAN WILLIAMS, Executor to said Estate. Boston, Aug. 14th 1776.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. A Man Servant or Boy—One that can be well recommended, may hear of a good Place in this Town, by enquiring of the Printer.

Cheap for Cash. TO BE SOLD at the Store of John Cushing,

Nearly opposite East end of the Market, Boston, WEST-India and New England Rum, brandy, Malaga Wine, Raisins, loaf and brown Sugar, Coffee, Rice and ground Ginger, Chocolate, Spices of all kind, Cotton Wool of a superior quality, Barr Iron, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY Charles Miller,

At his Store on Green's Wharf, Shalloons, Tammies, Durans, Camblets, Dorsettees, Ribbons, Forrefts, silk and hair Twill, fair Plush, Breeches Patterns, men's worsted Hose, Nun's Thread, Tapes, quality Bindings, pound Pins, shoe and knee Buckles, Penknives, brass Ink-pots, portmanteau Locks, Girths, Shoe-knives, Awl-hafts, Raspee-Stauf, Soul-boxes, black lead Pencils, &c.

WANTED. A Quantity of Mens strong Leather Shoes, for which the Money will be given at the Delivery. Any Persons inclining to supply the same, are desired to call at the Agent's Office, in Ann-Street.

TAKEN UP by Joseph Radcock of Milton, the 8th Instant a red MARE, has a white Star in her Forehead, about fourteen Hands high; the Owner may have her again by paying the Charge. August 8th, 1776

Truro, July 26 1776. TAKEN UP by John Redley, Solomon Cyser and Samuel Smalle, a SLOOP about 10 tons, in the back of Cape-Cod, between the Highland and Race-Point, and carried into East-Harbour.

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List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office.

A VES Samuel, Scituate.
 Bryant Samuel, Scituate.
 Brown Thomas, Reading.
 Benton Levi, Salisbury.
 Boffon William, Roxbury.
 Bradbury Sam'l, Haverhill.
 Bugbee Ebenezer, Roxbury.
 Billings Leucetia, Midford.
 Bindon Joseph.
 Battenan George.
 Baker Luke.
 Corney Hannah, Marlbo.
 Cudworth David, Berkley.
 Chafe Thomas, jr. Middleb.
 Cook Isaac.
 Coit J. Shus.
 Cottoing James.
 Cox Sarah.
 Call Nathaniel.
 Donaldson John, a.
 Domett Jos.
 Dorr Thomas.
 Dunham Cornelius.
 Dunham Abigail.
 Dunn Jenny.
 Dillon James.
 Davis Timothy, Harvard.
 Emery Jesse.
 Evans William.
 Eddy John, Newtown.
 Everett John, Wrentham.
 Fitch Samuel, a.
 Farrington, Mr.
 Farnum William, (bridge).
 Frothingham B. Capt. Cam.
 Fletcher Samuel, Billerica.
 Fellsander J. Nah, Menotomy.
 Green Nathaniel.
 Grestes John, Col.
 Gough William.
 Gray John.
 Green and Cleverly.
 Harris Jonathan.
 Harris Samuel.
 Herberg Polly.
 Hollis Nathaniel, Braintree.
 Hill Hannah, Dorchester.
 Hall Willard, Dunstable.
 Hartshorn Moses.
 Hooper Benja. Watertown.
 Hunt William, ditto.
 Hoskins Abiel, Taunton.
 Inches Henderson.
 Jones Edward.
 Jones David, Abington.
 King Samuel, Capt.
 Keyes Molly, Weyford.
 Leavenworth Jesse, Camb.
 Lyon William, Woodstock.
 Marshall Christopher.
 Manwaring Betty.
 Milton Sarah.
 Mitchellson Broofs.
 Miller Mary.
 March Samuel.
 Mackay William, Capt.
 Middleton Thomas.
 Merritt Benja. Way River.
 Morrey Cotton, Cambridge.
 Miller James, Mansfield.
 Nolland Patrick.
 Nicholson Sarah, Lancaster.
 Nelson John, Woodstock.
 Perkins J. A. Bridgewater.
 Parker Josiah, Haverd.
 Phillips Sarah, Medway.
 Peirce Helkier, Freetown.
 Philcbrown Thomas, (Charlottesville).
 Penny Ebenezer.
 Peach James.
 Pyne Richard, Capt.
 Rice Alpheus.
 Rogers Daniel, a.
 Ray Catherine.
 Rofs James.
 Rhoades Jacob, Andover.
 Reed William, Lexington.
 Reed Jonathan, Berkley.
 Richardson Steph. Woburn.
 Richards Sufannah, Prof.
 (peck-Hill).
 Speakman Gilbert, Capt.
 Sharp Gibbins.
 Stedham John, Dr.
 Sawyer Nath'l. Menotomy.
 Sullivan James, Watertown.
 Scott William, Woburn.
 Scott, Mr. Taunton.
 Sanford Sophia.
 Tew William, Capt.
 Vose Jos. Col. Milton.
 Winslow Edward.
 Wentworth Edward.
 Williams Betsey.
 White Isaac.
 Whiston Priffey.
 Willis Maria.
 Whiting Stephen, Dedham.
 Whiting Sarah, Cambridge.
 Williams Robert, Milton.

STATE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, Eastern District, &c.

To all whom it may concern,
NOTICE is hereby given, that **LIBELS** are filed before me against the Schooner *Margaritte*, burthen about 50 tons, *James Moore*, late Commander, against the Sloop *Unity*, *Ichabod Jones*, late Master, burthen about 30 tons; against the Sloop *Polly*, burthen about 30 tons, *Nathaniel Horton*, late Master; against the armed Schooner *Diligent*, burthen about 100 tons, *Lieut. John Knight*, late Master, and her armed Cutter, the *Taimaguth*; against the Schooner *Sufannah*, burthen about 25 tons, — *Phillips*, late Master, all which Vessels, their Appertinances and Cargoes were taken (for carrying supplies to the Enemies of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and infesting the Sea Coast) and brought into the Eastern District aforesaid, and the Maritime Court for said District will be held at the Meeting House in the East Precinct of Pownallborough, on Monday the ninth Day of September, 1776, at the hour of Ten in the Forenoon, to try the Justice of the said Captures; and all Persons claiming property in said Vessels or Cargoes, or are any ways concerned therein, may appear and shew cause if any they have, why the same Vessels, or either of them, with their Appertinances and Cargoes should not be condemned.

TIMOTHY LANGDON, Judge of said Court.

State of the Massachusetts-Bay, Lincoln, &c.

A **LIBEL** being filed before me against the Brigantine *Betty*, *BENJAMIN WORMSTED*, Master, burthen about 115 tons, said to be employed in carrying supplies to the Fleet and army employed against the United Colonies, and taken and brought into the County of Lincoln. This notice is given pursuant to the laws of this Colony, that the Court ordered to try and condemn all vessels that shall be found infesting the sea coast of America, and brought into either of the Counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln, will be held at the meeting house in the East Precinct, in Pownallborough, on Thursday the fifth day of September, 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, to try the justice of said capture, that all persons claiming property in said vessel or cargo, or any ways concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the Brigantine her appertinances and cargo, should not be condemned.

TIMOTHY LANGDON, Judge of said Court.

NORWICH, JULY 29.

Extra of a Letter from New-York, dated July 20.
 "I take this Opportunity to inform you of the gallant and heroic Conduct of our Brethren, who have done Honour to all America, near Charleston, South Carolina; (I give it to you just as his Excellency George Washington gave it in his Orders.) The General has great Pleasedure in communicating to the Officers and Soldiers of this Army, the

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 A great Success of the American Army under General Lee, at South-Carolina, who have attempted to land at the same Time that a most furious Cannonade for 12 Hours was made upon the Fortification near Charleston; both Fleet and Army have been repulsed with a great Loss, by a small Number of gallant Troops just raised. The Enemy had 173 Men killed and wounded, among whom were several Officers; two capital Ships much damaged, one Frigate of 28 Guns entirely lost, being abandoned and blown up by the Crew; and others so hurt that they will want great Repair before they will be fit for Service; and with the Loss on our Side of 10 killed and 25 wounded. The Firmness, Courage, and Bravery of our troops has crowned them with immortal Honour. The dying Heros conjured their Brethren never to abandon the STANDARD OF LIBERTY; even those who had left their Limbs continued at their Posts: Their Gallantry and Spirit excited Applause from their Enemies, who, dejected and defeated, have returned to their former Station of the Reach of our Troops." (2)

THE DELEGATES of the Thirteen United Colonies. To JOHN BRADFORD, Esquire, Greeting,

YOU being by a Resolve of Congress of the Twenty-third Day of April last, Appointed Agent for the Continental Prizes in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. I do hereby authorize and empower you to act in said Office, and to appoint one or more Deputies under you, as you may judge necessary. And do require you to be careful in the Execution of said Trust, and strictly to conform to the Orders and Directions herewith transmitted you, and to such further Directions as you shall from time to time receive from Congress or the Marine Board, touching your said Office.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, this Twenty third Day of April, 1776.
 By Order of the Congress,
JOHN HANCOCK, President.

FRESH GOODS

ARE now opening at **ENOCH BROWN'S** in Roxbury, among which are a genteel assortment of superfine Broad Cloths, with lining to match; a very beautiful assortment of Patches and Chintzes, which for colours and quality are thought equal to any ever seen in the country; Velvets and Velveers; Shalloons; Callimancoes; Durants and Tammies; India Callicoes; silk more Gows; Masquarades and Brilliants; a variety of Stuffs; white cotton Counterpanes; variety Lawns and gauze Aprons; white Laces from 6d. to 20s. per yard; a great assortment of Fans; variety Satins; a few Lutestrings and other Silks, Ribbons, &c. &c.
A L S O,—Indigo per hundred; Raisins; genuine Brandy and Malaga Wine per cask; Jamaica Spirits and Sugar per hoghead.—Said **BROWN** continues to pay cash for all kinds of American manufactured Cloth, as also a generous price for Pot and Pearl Ash.

NOTICE is hereby given to such persons as were employed in carting for the Continental Army, at Cambridge and Roxbury Camps, or at Dorchester Hills, before the twenty-second day of April last; and likewise those who assisted before said date in removing the Army to New-York, that they bring their accounts, with their avouches, (without which it will be in vain for them to apply) to **John Goddard**, at his Office at the house of Mr. Eleazer Baker, Inholder, in Brooklyn, in order for a settlement, where attendance will be given from Thursday the fifteenth Instant, to September the first, from ten o'clock in the morning, to six in the afternoon each day.

JOHN GODDARD, W. M. G.
 Brooklyn, August 6th, 1776.

RAN-away from the Subscriber the 13th Instant, a Negro Man, named *Constant*, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, about 25 Years of Age. He had on when he went away, a Tow-cloth Shirt and long Trowsers, a Pair of old Shoes and plated Buckles. He carried with him a blue Broad Cloth Coat with red Cuffs and Cape and Brass Buttons, and the Button-holes work'd with red, and dark brown Cloth Jacket and Breeches, a red Cloth Jacket, a light colour'd Shirt, a white Shirt, a pair large Silver Shoe Buckles mark'd C. I. & a Violin. Whoever will take up said Negro, and convey him to his Master in Boston, shall have **FIVE DOLLARS** Reward, and all necessary Charges paid, by me the Subscriber, **JAMES IVERS**.

All Masters of Vessels and others are caution'd against harbouring, concealing, or carrying off said Negro, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.
 Boston, August 15, 1776.

T O B R E L E T,
 General Parleur and Chamber, furnished, pleasantly situated near the Common. Inquire of the printer.

RIGHT good Pasturing for Horses to be had at Gownor's Island, so called. Inquire of the printer.

THE General Assembly of this State, at their late Session, empowered and directed the Treasurer thereof to borrow a Sum not exceeding **One Hundred Thousand Pounds**. Any Persons disposed to supply the same, may apply to the said Treasurer, at his Office in *Watertown*.

Treasurer's-Office, August, 8 1776.

William White

Is now opening, and to be sold at his Store on Dock-Square, (lately improved by Mr. Lewis Dehob) by Wholesale and Retail.
West-India Goods and Groceries of all Kinds.—Alfo English and Dutch Goods, consisting of Brazery, Cutlary, Hard Ware and Piece Goods.—Would be glad to serve his late Uncle's good Customers both in Town and Country.
 N. B. A few Hogheads of best Jamaica Sugars, now selling, where his Customers may be supplied by applying soon.

John Potame, advertiz'd in No. IX.
 This Paper, is apprehended, and says that one Mol Tarp was with him when they broke open my House, and the the carried off all the Things there enumerated: It is part white and part Indian, has straight Black Hair, and 5 Feet 6 Inches high, of a lanky Look:—After they plundered my House he went to Banker's-Hill, from thence to the Castle, and I hear he is set out for New-York with the Army. Whoever will take up the said Mol Tarp, and convey her to the Subscriber, or confine her, so as she may be brought to Justice, shall have **FIVE DOLLARS** Reward, and necessary Charges paid, by **Stoneham, July 30. EDWARD BUCKMAN.**

To be S O L D.
AN Excellent SADDLE HORSE, Trats and Pace well, is remarkably sure footed, and sold for a fault. Enquire of the Printer.

To be S O L D or L E T T for want of Employ.
 Likely, Strong NEGRO MAN, about twenty eight Years of Age, has had the Small-Pox. For further Particulars Enquire of the Printer.
 Boston, August 3th, 1776.

TA K E N up on the twenty-eighth of July, a large dark Bay HORSE, trats and pace well, about eight years old, with a small white spot in his forehead. The owner may have him by applying to Jonathan Fellsander, in Little-Cambridge, paying the charges.

TA K E N up on the thirty-first of July, a Black HORSE, four years old trats and pace well, with a star in his forehead, about fourteen hands and a half high, one side of his mane hangs to the right. The owner may have him by applying to Jonathan Fellsander, in Little Cambridge, paying the charges.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Francis Johonnot, Distiller, deceased, either on Bond, Note, or Note, are once more earnestly requested to settle the same immediately with the Administrator, or he will be under the disagreeable Necessity of putting them in Suit.

George and Daniel Johonnot,
 Have for Sale at the Distill House of their late Father, deceased.

CHOICE NEW-ENGLAND RUM, where any Person who pleases to favour them with their custom may depend on being served with Fidelity and Dispatch.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Ephraim Richards, late of Boston, Sperma Ceti Refiner, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Christian Richards, of said Boston, Administrator on said Estate in order for Settlement.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. Richard Billings, late of Boston, Taylor, deceased, are desired to make Payment to Mary Billings, Executrix on said Estate: And all Persons to whom said Estate is indebted, are desired to bring in their Accounts to said Executrix, at her House near Mill-Bridge, in Order for Settlement.
 Boston, August 14th, 1776.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Capt. Benjamin Homers, late of Boston, Mariner, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Capt. Benjamin Cobb and Capt. Job Pritchard Administrators on said Estate, in Order for a speedy Settlement.
 Boston, August 11th, 1776.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of William Caneau, late of Boston, Merchant, deceased, are desired to make Payment to James Caneau, of Boston, Administrator: And all Persons to whom said Estate is indebted, are desired to bring in their Accounts to said Administrator, in Order for Settlement.
 Boston, August 14th, 1776.

WANTED immediately, a **BUCKEON** to serve on board the Privateer Brig *RETAIL* ATION, of 10 carriage guns, now fitting out at Beverly.—Any person who can be well recommended and inclines to enter, by applying to Capt. ELEAZER GIANT on board, or any of the owners in Beverly, may meet with encouragement very inviting.

4/ see indexes, under Army British, & Men of War. (1) see Act, pa. 836. (2) see pa. 979. V see index, under Army of the United Colonies, & under South Carolina. // To New York. & see American Liberty, pa. 1089, 1228. — see index, under Congress Continental. (3) see index, under naval Affairs. (4) pa. 979.